TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 20. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA, MAY 18, 1921. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

PRIEST TELLS OF USING MAIL LOOT

To Alleviate Starving Conditions in Parish

ONLY SEVEN MEN HAD WORK

Is Held In $10,000 Bonds On Charge Of Conspiracy And Having Stolen Property—Former Toledo Priest.

Chicago.—Desire to aid his starving parishioners caused him to attempt to gain money from bonds valued at $85,000 which had been stolen in a Toledo mail robbery and later instrusted to his care, according to an alleged confession made by Rev. Father Antnony Gorek, of New Chicago, Ind. He was held in $10,000 bonds on charges of conspiracy and possessing stolen bonds.

"I thought of my starving parishioners," he said, according to Secret Service agents. "Only seven men in my whole parish had work. I thought of helping them and of lifting the debt from the parish. Temptation overcame me."

The bonds were entrusted to the priest in a chance meeting on a train by Miss Wanda Urbaytis, according to his alleged confession. She had been a former parishioner of his in Toledo, and asked him not to open the package she gave him for safekeeping.

The bonds were traced and recovered when an effort was made to sell coupons they bore.

Toledo, O.—The Rev. Anthony Gorek, pastor of the Holy Sacrament Church, of New Chicago, Ind., was a former Toledo priest, it was said here.

Miss Wanda Urbaytis, whose share of the mail robbery loot the priest is alleged to have had in his possesion, is under indictment with her two brothers and a score of others. She was picked up by Federal authorities and questioned, but was given her release when her attorney threatened habeas corpus proceedings.

HARVEY'S DUTIES LIMITED.

Will Not Take Part In Discussions On Silesia.

Washington.—United States will refrain from any discussion of the Silesian question before the Allied Supreme Council in the event that subject is considered. The instructions to Ambassador Harvey, who as President Harding's personal representative will attend all meetings of the council, it was explained, are to take an active part only in the consideration of questions involving American interests. Administration officials made it clear that in their opinion the Silesian question is exclusively European in scope.

WOMAN TO AID N. Y. POLICE.

Will Direct Welfare Work At Salary Of $1 A Year.

New York.—Police Commissioner Enright announced that Mrs. George W. Loft, wife of a big candy maker, had been appointed honorary special deputy police commissioner, to direct the department's welfare work. Mrs. Loft, whose salary will be $1 a year, was placed in charge of the newly opened women's precinct in the old "Hell's Kitchen" district, a place notorious in other days as a rendezvous for criminals. She assumes the duties of Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, who resigned several months ago.

KILLS HIS DAUGHTER AND SELF.

Father, Depressed By Sickness, Shoots Invalid Girl.

Barnes, Kan.—A father, a sufferer for six months, took his daughter, an invalid for 10 years, into death with him.

When the wife of L. D. Spence, former president of the Exchange State Bank here, left the room he arose, obtained a revolver and went to the room of his daughter, Amy, 15 years old. He shot her through the temple, then turned the revolver upon himself, dying from a bullet through the head. The daughter lived a few minutes. It is believed that his own long illness and worry over his daughter's health caused Spence to become insane.

ROBBED AND THROWN IN FALLS.

N. Y. Police Believe Ralph Holcomb Was Murdered.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Ralph Holcomb, a business man of Albion, N. Y., is believed by authorities there to have been attacked, robbed, thrown into the rapids and carried to death over the American Falls here. A coat, ripped across the back, and a hat were found on the shore near Goat Island.

BOY PLAYED WITH GUN.

York.—Rudy Emenheiser, 13 years old, died in the local hospital as the result of blood poisoning which developed from a gunshot wound in one of his hands. The boy had been playing with an old gun.

MME. CURIE TO VISIT VASSAR.

French Scientist Guest Of College On May 21.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—It was announced that Madame Mario Curie, famous French scientist and discoverer of radium, will visit Vassar College on Saturday. Vassar students are aiding in raising a fund to purchase a gram of radium which is to be presented to Madame Curie by President Harding in Washington.

RAILROADS' INCOMES FOR MARCH SHOWS FRIST SURPLUS IN 1921.

Washington.—According to a tabulation prepared by the Association of Railway Executives from reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the net Railroad operating income for March was $30,894,065.

This represents a return of 2.29 per cent. of the tentative valuation fixed under the Transportation Act and a shortage of $50,000,000 from the net revenue contemplated by that act, the association said in a statement tonight.

The March reports for the first time since last December showed a surplus, a deficit of more than $950,000 being returned in January and of $7,378,000 in February, according to association figures. The improvement, the statement said, "was due principally to a marked reduction in the cost of operation caused by the institution of various economies, and a reduction by many roads in the number of employes." Increased traffic also influenced the month's results.

Operating revenues in March were announced as $458,361,526, a decrease of two-tenths of 1 per cent. from the corresponding month of last year, and operating expenses as $399,429,447, a decrease of 4.8 per cent. The net operating income was an increase of 104.6 per cent. over March, 1920.

The western districts carriers came nearest earning in March a return of 6 per cent., their compiled reports showing net earnings of 2.66 per cent. The southern district returned 2.27 per cent. net, and the eastern district 1.91.

BATTLESHIP IN GAS ATTACK

Chemical War Service Propose to Prove New Danger

TOXIC SMOKE THE WEAPON

German Ships As Targets—Aerial Forces Will Bomb U-boats And Former Battleships.

Washington.—The use of poisonous gases against naval vessels under simulated battle conditions will be tested for the first time during bombing experiments to be conducted off the Atlantic Coast beginning June 21. While army and navy aerial forces are cooperating in an effort to demonstrate the effectiveness of aerial bombs against modern naval vessels, the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army will be launching a poison gas attack from the air against one or more warships in an attempt to show that the navy must immediately build up defenses against a new and terrible menace—asphyxiation.

Under present plans the ship to be gassed will have a crew aboard. Nonexplosive bombs filled with "tear gas" will be dropped and every man on board the vessel will be required to keep within the protected areas and wear a gas mask.

Officers of the Chemical Warfare Service believe that by using a gas of intolerable concentration, that is of sufficient strength to incapacitate but not to kill, the service can prove its contention that in the next war battleships must be made literally airtight to protect the crews.

The Chemical Warfare Service and the War Department are co-operating in conducting experiments in the use of toxic gases at sea and in building up adequate defenses to protect American sailors in the next war. As a result of these experiments important changes may be made in the design of new ships and of some already under construction, but not yet far advanced.

The "tear gas," which the Chemical Warfare Service proposes to use in the coming tests, is known to chemists as brombenzylcyanide. The mixture is intolerable to the eye, but is not dangerous. The significance of its effect on the battleship personnel, army officers assert, will lie in the fact that it is of a concentration and persistency exactly similar to the instantly fatal gases which the Chemical Warfare Service is prepared to use against a hostile navy in time of war.

It was pointed out by army officers that the ventilating system of all warships was based on a suction system drawing air through tubes to every part of the vessel. This system, they declared, would be the chief ally of an enemy gas attack, sucking into every nook and corner of the vessel the deadly gases introduced into the ship by deck-piercing shells dropped from air craft. Gases already prepared and in stock are of such deadly mixture, the officers declare, that one whiff will kill almost instantly.

The Chemical Warfare Service has also developed, it was learned, another deadly weapon to be used in naval warfare in the future. It is a "toxic smoke" called diphenylchlorarsine. It is designed to be used in place of the smoke screen heretofore laid down by destroyers to shield the main fleet from the enemy.

DYCHE MADE A WARDEN.

Appointee Was Campaign Manager For Late Jake Hamon.

Washington.—J. E. Dyche, of Oklahoma City, Okla., will be appointed warden of the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., effective June 30, Attorney General Daugherty announced. He will succeed Fred G. Zerbst. Mr. Dyche, the Attorney General said, was campaign manager for the late Jake Hamon, of Oklahoma. He added that this appointment would smooth out a serious factional fight among Oklahoma Republicans.

U. S. CRAB PROTECTION URGED.

Fishing Industry Representatives Lay Matter Before Hoover.

Washington.—Federal protection for crabs was recommended to Secretary Hoover by representatives of the fishing industries of the country who conferred with him on means for closer co-operation between the fish industry and the Government. The declining crab supply, the Secretary was told in the recommendations, suggests the need for closed seasons.

GERMANY ACCEPTS ALLIED ULTIMATUM

Reichstag Acts Promptly on Submission of Question

VOTE WAS 221 TO 175

New Ministry Accepted Only As Good Enough To Sign Terms And Avoid Occupation Of Ruhr

Berlin.—Germany accepted the Allied ultimatum. The Reichstag, by a vote of 221 to 175, yielded to the final demands of the Allied powers, and, in so doing, agreed to fulfill the terms of the Treaty of Versailles "to the capacity" of the nation to "do so."

Dr. Wirth, the Centrist leader, finally succeeded in forming a coalition cabinet, composed of Centrists, Majority Socialists and Democrats, which confronted by grave necessity, speedily decided that acceptance of the ultimatum was the only course.

In making this announcement to the Reichstag, the new Chancellor asked for an immediate decision by that body, and in the voting which followed the Government was sustained.

Dr. Wirth announced the formation of the new cabinet, with himself as Chancellor and Foreign Minister. The other members of the cabinet are:

Gustav Bauer (former Chancellor), Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury.

Herr Brauns (Centrist), Minister of Economics.

Herr Schiffer (Democrat), Minister of Justice.

Robert Schmidt (Socialist), Minister of Labor.

General Groener (Social Democrat), Minister of Transportation.

Herr Giesberts (Centrist), Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Andras Hermans (Centrist), Food Controller.

George Gradneur (Majority Socialist deputy for Saxony), Minister of the Interior.

Herr Gessler (Democrat), Minister of Defense.

Herr Silbarschmidt (Majority Socialist and Labor Leader), Minister of Reconstruction.

Dr. Eduard David, who was first selected as Minister of the Interior, was withdrawn and replaced by Herr Grandneur. There was considerable delay in completing the Cabinet owing to difficulty in finding a man for the foreign portfolio, which eventually Dr. Wirth assumed.

The Democratic Party was not officially represented in the new Cabinet in the first instance, but in response to a request from the Clerical and Social Democratic parties permitted General Groener and Herr Gessler to retain the portfolios they held in the Fehrenbach Cabinet. It is understood, however, that Herr Gessler will act as Minister of Defense only temporarily, his retention in that office being due to his knowledge of the Silesian situation.

The Allied ultimatum required a definite reply, based on "yes" or "no." No conditional reply would be entertained and the ultimatum was formulated to expire on the night of May 12.

The total sum which Germany is called upon to pay is 6,750,000,000 pounds; disarmament must be carried out by Germany in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, and the trial of war prisoners must be put into effect. Numerous other important terms, in which Germany has been in default, will be enforced.

Non-compliance with the Allied ultimatum would have subjected Germany to the occupation by the Allies of the Ruhr Valley and whatever other military and naval measures were deemed advisable.

CHAPLIN'S TROUSERS BURNED.

Movie Comedian Is Injured While Making Picture.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Charlie Chaplin was painfully but not seriously burned at his motion-picture studio here, when he fell over an acetylene blow torch, which was part of the "set" in which he was working. His trousers caught fire and he was burned from ankles to waist.

LABOR RAPS SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Tool Of Politicians, Says West Virginia Body.

Huntington, W. Va.—A resolution condemning the policies of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was adopted here by the West Virginia Federation of Labor, in annual convention. The resolution characterized Mr. Gompers as a tool of politicians and declared that under his guidance the Federation was "like a ship without a rudder."

THIRTEEN AIR MAIL DEATHS

Laid to Negligence by Lieut. Eversole in Charges

PILOTS AFFIDAVITS' SHOWN

Alleges Attempt By Field Officials To Force Christensen From Service—Charges Intrigue.

Chicago.—Charges that 13 men have been killed in the air mail service because of what he termed "gross mismanagement, inefficiency and criminal negligence" were made by Lieut. C. C. Eversole in testimony presented to the Government through a Federal committee which has been conducting a secret investigation of air mail conditions.

Lieutenant Eversole's testimony, which has extended over several days, made a statement of more than 100,000 words.

Included in the evidence were affidavits from several pilots and mechanics now in the service, all of which corrobated Lieutenant Eversole's charges, and a statement written by Pilot J. P. Christensen previous to his recent death in a fall at Cleveland.

Eversole's testimony went into detail as to the deaths of the 13 aviators, and gave his explanations for these fatalities. He listed: Pilot Carl Smith, killed at Elizabethtown, N. J.; Pilot Stoner, killed at Goshen, Ind.; Pilot Bryan McMullin, killed at Batavia, Ill.; Pilot Sherlock, killed at Newark, N. J.; Pilot Max Miller and Mechanician Pierson, killed at Morristown, N. J.; Pilots Stevens and Thomas, killed in Ohio; Pilots Rowe and Carrol and Mechanician Hill, at Lacrosse, Wis.; Pilot Stewart, killed near Minneapolis, and Pilot J. P. Christensen, head of the Air Mail Pilots' Association.

The testimony and evidence presented by Lieutenant Eversole alleged that attempts had been made by field officials to "get" Christensen and force him out of his service because of work in organizing the Pilots' Association and because he was known to be gathering proof of alleged negligence by officials.

A pencil written statement from Christensen naming the other twelve pilots mentioned as men whose death he believed to have been due to negligence of officials was presented by Lieutenant Eversole, who said Christensen gave it to him a few days before his death.

Concerning the rules that pilots and mechanics must sign a statement that they had inspected their ship before going up, Lieutenant Eversole testified that the men either had to sign the statements or lose their jobs, and that it did no good to protest that the ships were in poor condiion.

PERSHING WILL BE HEAD ARMY.

July 1 He Will Relieve Major General March.

Washington.—General Pershing will become chief of the General Staff and the actual head of the Army July 1, Secretary Weeks announced. On that date he will relieve Major General Peyton C. March, the present Chief of Staff.

In addition to his new duties General Pershing will remain head of the General Headquarters of War Staff of the Army, a post recently created for him. He will have as assistant chief of the General Staff his old friend and chief of staff in France, Major General James G. Harbord, who will relieve Major General William M. Wright, the present executive assistant.

GEN. VILLA GROWING WHEAT.

Former Bandit Chief Expects To Harvest 50,000 Bushels.

Washington.—Francisco Villa, former Mexican bandit leader, expects to harvest a crop of 50,000 bushels of wheat this year, according to a report from Consul J. B. Stewart, at Chihuahua, Mexico. Villa was said to have equipped extensively with modern American farming implements, including tractors and motor trucks, the large tract he is cultivating with the assistance of the Mexican Government.

PUBLISHER APPOINTED.

F. W. Feiker Named As His Assistant By Secretary Hoover.

Washington.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover has designated F. W. Feiker, of New York, vice-president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, as assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, it was announced. Mr. Feiker is expected to take up his new position shortly.

SEVERAL HURT BY TORNADO.

Raleigh, N. C.—Several persons were injured and considerable property damage caused by a tornado at Roseboro and Long Branch, according to reports received here. Telephone lines are down and detailed reports have not been received.

FOUR PEOPLE BLOWN TO PIECES.

Lawton, Okla.—Four enlisted men of the Seventh Ordnance Depot Detachment at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, were instantly killed when 500 pounds of black gunpowder, condemned and ordered destroyed, exploded prematurely. The men literally were blown to pieces. Search continued until darkness resulted in the finding only of fragments of the bodies.

SHORT CUTS IN STATE NEWS

The Latest News From All Over the State

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Danville.—The home of S. T. Crawford, situated not far from Hilltop Sanatorium, was totally destroyed, with all of its contents. Two little children were rescued with difficulty.

Petersburg.—"Poppy Day" will be observed in this city on May 30, and on that day, tiny silk poppies will be placed in the banks and other public places for those who want to honor those who sleep on Flanders fields.

Lynchburg. — Photographs of the cemeteries in France where their sons lie buried will be supplied to gold star parents, of this city, by the American Legion post there in conjunction with the Kiwanis Club.

New Canton.—Reports here of the finding of a gold mine in Appomattox county are accepted at face value, for it is known that Buckingham, Fluvanna and Appomattox are fairly full of gold-bearing quartz veins, many of which were worked profitably before and since the Civil War.

Petersburg.—A public library for Petersburg now appears to be assured, and although the most optimistic behind the move say it will be probably a year before the matter materializes, they are going after it with a determination to give this city its first public library.

Harrisonburg.—Two pupils attending the seven-months public school at Dovesville, Va., have gone six consecutive years without missing a single day, according to a report made public by Miss Ada Baugh, a rural school supervisor of schools. The pupils were Misses Vergie and Annie Moyers.

Danville.—The annual convention of the Virginia Christian churches turned its attention to the problem of the rural church, one of the most important aspects of church work since nearly 90 per cent. of the churches of the Virginia Christian Missionary Society are in this classification.

Richmond.—In an opinion handed down by the Industrial Commission of Virginia Mrs. Clarence W. Ale was awarded $3,600, payable in weekly installments of $12, in behalf of herself and seven children as a result of the accidental death of her husband, Clarence W. Ale, at Alexandria, Va., November 4, 1920.

Petersburg.—Petersburg will hold one of the biggest memorial services in years when the body of O'Farrel Nace Sutter, of Sutherland, who was killed in action in France with the Eightieth Division, is returned here for interment. Plans now under way for paying tribute to the dead here call for the closing down of factories and many stores and observance of a general holiday in the city.

Norfolk.—Medal for conspicuous bravery was presented by Judge William H. Sargeant, of the Corporation Court, to Motorcycle Officer Harry L. Whitmer during the service at which the annual sermon to police and firemen was preached by Dr. H. H. Kratzig, public safety chaplain. Whitmer was awarded the medal for bravery in the course of duty when he lost his right hand in an accident while arresting speeders in an automobile.

Richmond.—Colonel John R. Saunders, Attorney-General of Virginia, delivered the address on the occasion of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the celebration of Memorial Day, at Oakwood Cemetery. The musical program was under the direction of James C. Harwood, and the favorite hymns of General Robert E. Lee were sung. The forenoon was devoted to the decoration of the graves of the 20,000 soldiers interred there.

Williamsburg.—An oil portrait of George Washington, a copy by the late W. L. Shephard, of Richmond, of Gilbert Stuart's famous painting, has been presented to the library of the College of William and Mary by Mrs. W. L. Shephard. The portrait will be placed in the reading room of the college library, with the many paintings of distinguished Virginians and benefactors of the college that adorn its walls.

Lynchburg.—John Jones, colored, charged with being implicated in the robbery here of the parcel post mails, has been held for the Federal grand jury here in July.

Staunton.—After installing its new officers, hearing appointments of four officers and three trustees, and receiving reports of committees, the Virginia Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, adjourned its annual session here. Lynchburg was chosen as the place of the 1922 convention.

Danville.—A law and Order League was organized at Whitmell, community by Police Sergeant Edwards of the local force of Mr. T. Shelton, a State prohibition inspector.

WOMEN SMOKED FOR PRIZE.

London.—Prizes were offered for the women who smoked most gracefully while partaking of afternoon tea at the Tobacco Fair at Royal Agricultural Hall. The events were open to the public.

STATE CAPITAL

Governor Asks For Co-operation.

Richmond.—Declaring that public opinion shapes the destiny of mankind, and that menacing terms of any organized minority submitted to a majority cannot stand, and urging greater interest in the public affairs, Governor Davis practically brought 200 members of the Central Trades and Labor Council to their feet during the course of a speech before the body at the Arcade Building.

Governor Davis was introduced by George L. Wilcox, member of the House of Delegates from Richmond. Howard Colvin presided at the meeting, which was largely attended by representatives of many labor unions of Richmond. The request to Governor Davis to appear before the body was in line with the policy of the organization to have men of prominence in public affairs address them on topics of the hour.

The Governor reviewed the incidents which followed the World War, both from an economic and an industrial viewpoint. He pointed out that all mankind was working for the same end—a solution of the great problem of reconstruction. There have always been struggles for that which tends to improve economic conditions. In the early days, when men did their own work with their own tools, when a man was both employer and employe, there was no trouble. But as the country grew and capital increased and large sums of money were spent in mills and factories, there arose the differences between capital and labor.

"The aftermath of the war should be treated as a part of the war," he said. "The situation is too big for individuals to handle. We lost billions in shrinkage by deflation policy. If we had devoted our energies to opening the markets of Europe, we would have been able to keep the mills running and the men at work. Men must take more interest in public life and make themselves felt.

"When one class is burdened, this burden goes the rounds. We must study the problems from the broad standpoint of what is best for the whole."

Civilian War Workers.

Preliminary steps toward the organization of men and women who did civilian war work during the conflict with Germany into a body to aid in collecting data for historical reference, as well as peace work, but who are ineligible to belong to other similar organizations where relationship to some one in the service is required, was taken at a meeting of women with Arthur Kyle Davis, secretary of the War History Commission, at his office in the Capitol Building.

This organization, according to the plans of those who are behind it, is to be a national affair, embracing all men and women who did war work and desire to join, but, as in the case of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, Daughters of the Confederacy and others, cannot belong to others because they had no husband, son, father or other relative in the actual fighting forces.

Woman To The Board Of Health.

Two new appointments and one reappointment were made by Governor Davis to membership on the State Board of Health, one of the new appointees being a woman. Mrs. Charles Hall Davis, of Petersburg, to serve four years, beginning June 17, 1920, to succeed W. W. Baker.

Guy R. Harrison, of Richmond, was reappointed on the board, while E. Howe Miller, of Danville, was appointed for four years, beginning July 1, 1920, to succeed Thomas W. Edmunds.

Appeal For Confederate Women.

Relief for the women of the Confederacy, who gave of their strength and substance for the Lost Cause and who now, without any means of support, are in actual need of the necessities of life, will be sought by a committee of the Richmond Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy, headed by Mrs. John G. Corley.

Tobacco Brings Fancy Prices.

There were fairly good breaks of tobacco at the Richmond warehouses during the past week, the offerings of sun-cured leaf aggregating about 75,000 pounds. These offerings consisted mainly of good and sound leaf and the bidding was spirited, some of the grades scoring the best prices of the season.

State's Wheat Yield.

Virginia's wheat yield in 1921 will be 10,535,000 bushels, from an acreage of 875,000, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The forecast for the United States is 29,287,000 bushels.

The crop in the Old Dominion will be 8 per cent. less than the final estimate for 1920, due in large measure to the frost and dry weather during April.

LABOR WITHDRAWS LETTER.

Chicago.—Railway labor formally admitted before the Railroad Labor Board that it had failed in its efforts to prove authenticity of a letter alleged to have been written by a Pennsylvania Railroad official ordering defamation of labor organizations if necessary" in obtaining desired information and requested permission to withdraw the letter from the board's records.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Woman Ransacks World for Adornment

WASHINGTON.—"With the gradual return to pre-war conditions, woman has called on land and sea and birds of the air and the subterranean channels of the earth to yield up their treasures for her adornment," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

"As she lazily invites attention with the gayly colored ostrich fan which she moves across the line of vision she is indeed an exotic thing of admiration and generosity's making. Powerful birds on a farm in South Africa probably had their tail and wing feathers plucked and a magnificent beast of the jungle in India or the Belgian Congo snorted in rage and pain when he gave up his life that his tusks might make the slender ivory handle to support the feathers of that bauble.

"Carelessly tossed aside in the warmth and light of the theater lies the lustrious sable wrap. The hundred or more of little 18-inch dark-brown animals, required to make this coat, tempted trappers into difficult and dangerous enterprises on the frozen areas of northern Russia and Siberia. The fragrance that intrigues your senses is probably the distilled petals of roses grown in the fertile valleys of Bulgaria. A Chinaman in Shantung shed his queue to furnish the material for the net that holds the coiffure in unblemished continuous undulations.

"The ropes of gleaming white pearls that caress her throat were probably gouged from the hearts of the huge thick shelled oysters of the South seas, Australia, Philippines and Burma, or from the small thin shelled ones of Venezuela, Japan, Persia and Ceylon. The platinum for the clasp came from Colombia, and the diamonds which stud it may have been taken from the dark interiors of subterranean depths in Brazil or South Africa, to be polished by diamond cutters in Antwerp, Amsterdam or Bruges."

Washington Discovers the Real Hughes

BEYOND question, the member of the cabinet most talked about at Washington is Charles E. Hughes, secretary of state. In fact there is a distinct Hughes wave, and remote indeed from the centers of power and of gossip is the place in official or social Washington that has not felt the influence of this wave.

It is the story of two Hugheses—how one has supplanted the other in the popular mind.

The Hughes personality, as it stands out today, took official Washington completely by surprise. The unfailing smile, the hearty handshake, frankly caused astonishment. A cold, calculating, austere, self-centered man had been expected at the State department. Officials and minor employees there had looked for a chill in the air as he approached; a brusqueness of greeting as he entered; a sharp closing of the door with orders that none was to be tolerated near the official sanctum unless summoned to appear.

And then came the revelation. A smile and a cheery word of greeting for everybody and Mr. Hughes was on the job. Officials who were requested to drop in to see him came away, their faces expressing a strange mixture of unbelief and pleasure. There could be no mistake in the identity of the man, for the famous whiskers were there, although somewhat more closely cropped than in the old days.

"Yes, it's Hughes, all right," commented one visitor; "but what I want to know is, where's the faker who said he was an iceberg?"

The same experience is true of the newspaper correspondents at Washington, with the exception, perhaps, of those who had known Mr. Hughes well as governor of New York.

Panama Tolls Will Cause Big Debate

WASHINGTON.—Proposed legislation exempting American ships from the payment of Panama canal tolls is likely to call forth some heavy debating at this session. The senate committee on interoceanic canals, of which Senator Borah is chairman, has before it the Borah bill, exempting American coastwise ships, and the Jones and Poindexter bills, exempting all American ships from canal charges.

The Republican national platform last year for the first time declared for toll exemption for all American ships, but Senator Borah thinks that in view of the opposition it will be easier to put through a bill applying to coastwise ships only.

Senators Borah, Knox and most other advocates of toll exemption hold that such legislation would not be in contravention of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain, under which the United States built the canal. They contend that the provision for equal passage terms to the ships of all nations applies only to the ships of all nations other than the United States.

President Harding favors toll exemption, but has indicated that it should be achieved through a new understanding with Great Britain.

Last year the canal earned $10,295,362 in tolls, of which $4,724,494 was paid by 1,281 American ships; $3,357,357 by 867 British ships; $583,643 by 122 Japanese ships, and $411,422 by 111 Norwegian ships. A total of 2,814 vessels, representing more than 15 nations, passed through the canal.

Wit and Humor of the August Senate

APPARENTLY none of the twelve men who can understand Einstein's theory of relativity is in the United States senate. Here's a part of the proceedings in the Congressional Record:

Mr. Penrose—The senator has referred very eloquently to Newton and others who have contributed to science. I know the senate would patiently listen to him if he would explain his views on Einstein's theory of relativity.

Mr. Williams—Mr. President, I have long contended that the wittiest, the raguest and most indefinite man in this body is the senator from Pennsylvania, but I did not know until this morning that he could discover anything more vague and indefinite than himself. I frankly confess that I do not understand Einstein; I frankly confess that I do not believe the senator from Pennsylvania understands Einstein. I frankly confess I do not believe the senator from Connecticut (Mr. Brandegee) would even contend that he understood Einstein, and I do not believe that even the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) would make a very positive pretense in that direction.

Mr. Penrose—I own a volume of Einstein, in the introduction of which it is stated that there are only 12 men in all the world who understand the book. I thought, perhaps, the senator from Mississippi was one of them. I confess that I have nearly lost my mental faculties in trying to understand Einstein.

Einstein Is Already in the Discard

THE world certainly does move these days. Here's Einstein's theory of relativity, which only 12 men in the world have succeeded in understanding, already in the discard. Results of experiments outlined to the scientists of the American Philosophical society "disprove the Einstein theory and upset Newton's law of gravitation."

Dr. Charles F. Brush of Cleveland presented experiments, results of which tend to show that gravitation acted differently with different substances.

"If these experiments be true, and Doctor Brush is very careful in his experiments, it upsets all we have known about gravitation for 200 years," said Dr. A. G. Webster of Clark university, Worcester, Mass.

"Doctor Einstein's theory has been based on the conclusions of Baron Eotvos' experiments with gravitation that it acts proportionately with all substances to a certain degree," said Doctor Brush. "But these experiments give radically different results from Baron Eotvos' conclusions."

"It is more revolutionary than the Russian soviet," said Doctor Webster. "The experiments will have to be repeated for physicists who will not believe them unless strongly confirmed. From Newton to Einstein it has always been supposed that mass as measured by gravitation is the same as mass measured by its inertia.

"According to Doctor Brush this is not so. Baron Eotvos showed in his experiments a difference of one twenty-millionth in one part. Einstein quotes this result. Doctor Brush gives entirely different figures."